

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1868.

[No. 2116.]

## Sales at Vendue.

One every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and  
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.  
Particulars of which will be expressed in  
the bills of the day. All kinds of goods  
which are on limitation and the prices of  
which are established, can at any time be  
moved and purchased at the lowest limitation  
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

## State Lottery, New-York.

For the promotion of Literature, and for other  
purposes, positively commences drawing

ON THE

First Tuesday in April next.

Payment of prizes guaranteed by the State  
Legislature.

## HIGHEST PRIZES.

1	\$25,000
1	10,000
2	5,000
4	2,000
7	1,000

And a very considerable number of inferior  
prizes—less than two blanks to a prize.

The tickets at *Eight Dollars* each, for  
sale at R. GRAY's book-store, Alexandria.

## HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality  
CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish  
to sell for cash, or on a time.

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

## WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of manag-  
ing a house. To one of good character lib-  
eral wages will be given. Enquire of the Prin-  
ter.

Sept. 2.

## PROFILES.

CUT AND FRAMED;

AND

PROFILE LIKENESS'S

DONE IN GOLD LEAF ON GLASS;  
NEXT door to Mr. I. Roberts's Store on  
King-Street, nearly opposite the Indian  
Queen Tavern.

January 13.

## TEN PIPES

Choice Cognac Brandy,

8 hds. West-India Rum,  
10 gr. casks L. F. Tenebrife Wine,  
16 casks Rice,  
10 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,  
For Sale by

Catlett and Fisk.

November 19.

## JAMES SANDERSON.

Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,  
70 bags green Coffee  
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum  
5 pipes Cognac Brandy  
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine  
12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines  
Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

## BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port  
5 do. Madeira  
30 quarter casks Lisbon  
12 do. particular Teneriffe  
15 do. Malaga  
15 pipes old cognac brandy  
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin  
5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum  
1 do. first quality molasses  
6 do. green copperas  
2 do. alum  
20 do. brown sugar  
20 bags pimento  
15 do. pepper  
20 chests young hyson  
10 do. hyson skin  
10 do. imperial  
10 do. green coffee  
10 do. madder  
10 do. ground ginger  
30 do. raisins  
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured  
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.  
At all times he has the first quality flour for  
sale on hand—with a number of other  
articles—all of which he will sell low on  
short terms.

## GREEN COFFEE.

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE.

FOR SALE BY

James Sanderson.

Feb. 13

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, a complete  
House Servant.

Apply to

The Printer.

December 22.

FOR SALE BY

LEWIS DEBLOIS.

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,

French Brandy, in pipes

Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter

casks

New-England Rum, in hogsheads and bar-

rels

Molasses, in hogsheads

Cod-Fish, in boxes

Cider, Potatoes, Peets, and Winter Pears,

in barrels

Cheese

Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

March 9.

## A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. M.  
cholla, on the north side of Prince-  
street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is  
offered for sale on a liberal credit. For partic-  
ulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

ALSO, TO RENT,

The House lately occupied by Mrs. Fitz-  
gerald, situate on Water-street, having every  
convenience to accommodate a genteel fam-  
ily. Immediate possession may be had.—Ap-  
ply as above.

January 12.

6m

## For Sale,

A VALUABLE MERCHANT MILL,  
containing two pair of Stones and the  
necessary machinery for manufacturing flour;  
also a Mill for grinding corn and rye, and a  
Flour Mill, all in complete order. This prop-  
erty is very convenient to Alexandria, and  
situated in a most excellent neighborhood for  
wholesale and for retailing goods. For the  
amount of the purchase, wet and dry goods  
would be taken for a considerable part or per-  
haps all, or some Alexandria property would  
be taken for a part. For further particulars  
enquire of the PRINTER.

February 19.

AT a general assembly of the state of Con-  
necticut, held at New-Haven, on the second  
Thursday of October, A. D. 1807.—Upon the  
petition of Simon Loomis, of East Windsor,  
in Hartford county, shewing to this assembly  
that by means of various misfortunes he is re-  
duced to poverty, praying for an act of insolv-  
ency; and that some of his creditors are re-  
sident in the states of New-York, Virginia and  
Georgia, as per memorial on file dated the  
21st day of September, A. D. 1807.—

Resolved by this Assembly, That said peti-  
tion be continued to the session of this assen-  
bly to be holden in Hartford, in May next,  
and that notice of the pendency thereof be ad-  
vertised in some of the newspapers published  
in the city of New-York, Alexandria in Vir-  
ginia, and Savannah in Georgia, three weeks,  
at least six weeks before said session; which  
shall be good and sufficient notice to the cre-  
ditors in the said states of the pendency of said  
petition.

A true copy of record.

Examined by

Samuel Willy's, Sec'y.

March 2.

## A great Bargain.

TO BE SOLD,

An improved Plantation, with immediate  
possession if required, on Shenandoah river,  
very pleasantly and advantageously situated  
for any public business, containing 100 acres,  
with 20 acres adjoining, whereon is a good  
mercantile mill on a never-failing stream  
furnishing water, now under rent for this year  
at 400 dollars. Also, Stock, Horses, Wag-  
ons, Sheep, Hogs, Wheat, Rye, Corn, may  
be had with the place if wanted. For terms  
apply to the subscriber living on the premi-  
ces.

Edward Marsh.

March 3.

N. B. Convenient buildings on the Land,  
&c. &c.

The partnership heretofore existing under  
the firm of Craik and Washington, is this day  
dissolved by mutual consent—all persons in-  
debted to them are requested to make pay-  
ment to Mr. James Craik West, who is author-  
ized to settle the concerns of the said firm.

James Craik,  
Wm. Washington.

March 4.

THE subscriber being desirous to settle his  
accounts previous to the partnership, requests  
all persons indebted to him to make immedi-  
ate payment to Mr. James C. West, who is au-  
thorized to attend to the settlement thereof.

James Craik.

March 6.

## Just Received,

Per the Schooner Jane, Captain Crocker, from  
Boston, and for sale by the subscriber,  
3 puncheons Jamaica Spirits  
6 barrels first quality Cheese  
10 do. mens stout shoes  
100 sides Seal Leather of extra nice quali-  
ty  
30 boxes dry Cod-Fish.

Said Schooner Jane returns to Bos-  
ton. For freight or passage apply to

John G. Ladd.

December 31.

## Landing and for Sale,

From the brig Favorite, capt. John Stacey

4 bales Russia SHEETINGS

3 do. RAVENS DUCK

12 do. ALMONDS

2 hds. COFFEE

50 bls. new RUM

John G. Ladd.

Also from brig Ruth, capt. Tobey,

24 bls. and 1 hds. RUM

Linseed, Spermaceti and Tanners' OIL

SOAL LEATHER, CODFISH in boxes

SALMON in barrels

A quantity of SHOES, &c.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE.

## Decree in Chancery.

By virtue of a decree of the superior court of  
chancery for the Richmond district, pro-  
nounced on an appeal, wherein Sarah Chap-  
man widow of Carr Chapman, deceased,  
and Susanna Chapman, an infant daughter  
of the said Carr Chapman, by the said Sa-  
rah Chapman, her guardian, were ap-  
pealants; and Thompson and Veitch we-  
pellees, I shall, on the first Monday  
next, before the court house of Prince-  
William county, sell to the highest bidder  
ready money, or on a credit of 6, 1  
months,

## A Tract of Land,

IN the same county, which was gr-  
anted to Thomas Chapman by deeds of  
release from William Tebbs for 6  
bearing date the 17th and 18th days  
1774.

Also, one other tract of  
in the same county, which was c-  
the said Thomas Chapman by de-  
and release from Bertrand Ewell  
and Jesse Ewell and his wife, for  
more or less, bearing date the 21  
days of April, 1775.

Also, one tract or p-  
Land, which was conveyed to the  
man by deeds of lease and release  
Ewell and his wife, and Bertrand  
his wife, for 150 acres, more or  
date the 2d and 3d days of January  
of which deeds are now of record  
ty court of Prince William. As  
the other estate, right, title, claim  
session, which Carr Chapman, on  
November, 1797, had of and in  
and real estate whereof his father  
his ancestors had died, seized or  
The above description is taken from  
gage deed executed by Carr Ch-  
Thompson & Veitch on the 20th  
1797, and now recorded in Prince-  
court, under which the property is  
is understood that the three tracts of  
been united into one which adjoins the  
Dumfries. On it there is a dwelling  
some wood. The general rights  
will, as it is believed, comprehend  
part of the reversion of all the dower  
Susanna Gwinett, and one fourth pa-  
reversion of all the land devised by  
Chapman to Elizabeth Overall, after  
of the said Susanna and the said E-  
Bond and approved security will be

Benjamin B.

March 2

Printing in all its various br-  
handsomely executed at this c-

## FOR BOSTON.

The Schooner.

PRESIDENT

Freight &c. will be taken on  
application to Capt. Harkin's  
on board, or

John G. Ladd.

March 10.

## TO RENT,

A convenient two story Dwelling House and  
Store, situate on the corner of King and Pitt-  
streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay.  
Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or  
Robert I. Taylor.

January 13.

## TO RENT,

And possession given on the 14th of November  
next.

The three story Brick House  
On the corner of King and Columbia-streets,  
now occupied by Mr. John Roberts.—For  
terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living  
next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20.

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or  
together, four acres of LAND, contain-  
ing from one and a quarter acre to two  
each, most eligibly situated without the  
city of Columbia, extending in a  
from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting  
intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and  
street, and bounding east and west  
of the and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further partic-  
may be obtained by application to

June 26.

Mr. G.

Has the pleasure

THAT he

Balls, and

Mr. G.

child

the



## FOREIGN.

From Late London Papers,  
Received at the office of the Phil. Register.

### PORTUGAL.

Letters have been received in town from Lisbon, of the 29th ult the very day on which the Portuguese fleet set sail for the Brazils; they contain a variety of details relating to that interesting event. Prior to the departure of the court, some disturbances had taken place, in consequence of the scarcity of provisions. On the 25th, the day after the embarkation, it is stated in Sir Sidney Smith's first dispatch to have taken place, a proclamation was issued, inviting the inhabitants to volunteer and form three regiments of national guards; but not a single volunteer had offered on the 29th. It was on the 27th that Lord Strangford returned to Lisbon when he found that the Portuguese court had actually embarked during his absence. In fact nothing could equal his astonishment when after he had got up the Tagus, he resorted to the palace and found it empty, the whole court having already quitted it, and gone on board before his arrival, and without his knowledge. The most powerful operative cause of the emigration was neither more or less than the denunciation uttered by Napoleon.

Don Rodrigo, and Don John D'Imida, were on board the Principe Real with his royal highness; Arango was on board the Minerva frigate, but not as reported in disgrace; and the Portuguese assert that he has done nothing to deserve it. The prince is said to have particularly desired that Capt. Moore, an officer appointed to accompany him, might take only 4 sail of the line and not proceed beyond a certain latitude.

It is further stated that the only English land officer (general Forbes) has gone with the prince and not one of the many British sea officers who were in the Portuguese service. Perhaps his royal highness may have entertained some apprehensions as to the effects which the presence of a British force might have on his transmarine catholic subjects, who have hitherto been most religiously all intercourse with protestants.

A prince, nephew to the king, is likewise said to have gone with the royal court, now about 13 days out of the city. It is not known whether he is sharing the same protection as the prince.

Same darkness of the night and the confusion that prevailed among the ships, the project was given up, and the vessels returned again to their moorings. The marquis of Salina, the governor, had left Cadiz for some time for Madrid, to take a principal command in the army. No tidings of the arrival of the French troops at Madrid had been received at Cadiz, at the period of the captain's departure; nor had any thing transpired there relative to an engagement between the French and Spanish troops, or the disgrace of the prince of peace, &c. Indeed, with respect to politics of every kind, the people of Cadiz, as well as of other places in Spain, do not venture to speak. Four respectable Spanish merchants of that city, according to the report of the captain, were imprisoned at the commencement of the present month, for having discussed the conduct of the prince of peace with too much freedom. From this circumstance it is inferred, that the prince was still in power. There was hardly a Spanish soldier at Cadiz. Every military person had quitted it for the grand army. It was believed that the French and Spaniards had some important object in view—but every thing respecting it seemed involved in mystery. In the absence of the soldiery the people had become sensible of their defenceless state, and were apprehensive of an attack from the English. The captain's vessel was boarded by one of our men of war, off Cadiz, and he was informed that preparations were making for bombarding the town. No vessel was permitted to leave Cadiz openly, and it was only by stealth that the above ship was able to escape in the night.

### ST. DOMINGO.

Some important advices were yesterday received from this place, by the ship Mary, captain Freeman, arrived at Dover in 28 days from Cape Francois. The war between the rival chiefs Christophe and Petion may be considered as terminated; and we are happy to observe, that the event is deemed highly auspicious to the British interests, which the victor Christophe is known particularly and assiduously to favor.

We expect to be able to lay before our readers to-morrow, the authentic particulars of the circumstances which led to this interesting result.

In the mean time we are informed that the president Christophe had twice beaten the party of his rival; that the second action which took place on the 25th of October, proved decisive in favor of the former, the troops of Petion having been totally defeated and dispersed in the woods of Moutrois; and that Christophe returned to the Cape on the 9th of November, where he was received by universal shouts of joy. We are further informed that many ships had arrived from England with valuable cargoes, and that such was the abundance of coffee in the island, that ships would all have full freights without loss of time. Several vessels were about to depart from the Cape and Gonaves, and are now daily expected to arrive in our ports.

### JAMAICA.

This day present our readers the curious and important report made by a committee of the assembly of Jamaica, to whom passed in the last session of the imperial parliament of the united kingdom of G. for the abolition of the slave trade. Our readers will observe, that various asterisks in the text of this Our correspondent in Spanishtown us that it was judged expedient to several strong passages, descriptive of present temper, strength, and designs of the French, that they might not inflame this paper will, no doubt, give rise to discussion, and may seduce some rate persons to cherish the hope of the subject of the slave trade again in parliament. This question is however well understood, and we have no doubt that the eyes of many of the themselves are now open to the ruinous consequences of that trade. It is a happy circumstance that great evils will often remedy themselves. This would have been the case with the slave trade, even if the French had not interfered—with only this exception, that a much greater number of India proprietors would have been involved in difficulties, and these difficulties more beyond the reach of a remedy than at present. Why is West India produce at a price as at present? Because more is consumed in Europe than in America. How comes this? Because a proper constraint was not put upon the importation of laborers from Africa. The produce of the West Indies, we believe, been more than doubled in the last 15 years, and yet we find men find as to attribute the increase of the price to hand to Napoleon's decree against exportation! His decree is but a thing of order, but the evil of which we now speak is coming on for years, and will, we think, have due weight with our legislators. They know, if our planters are ignorant of the fact, that the evils of which they complain can only be remedied by the growth of capital now employed in that trade directed into new channels; or, which is the end produce the same effect by

the inevitable result of emancipation for sale in a glutted market, the surplus capital shall have been absorbed.

### FRANCE AND AMERICA.

A vessel arrived yesterday from a French port, which it had quitted on the twenty-first inst. As far as we can learn it brings no particular intelligence. Bonaparte's attention, according to prevalent rumor in France, is unceasingly occupied with the partition of Turkey, which in all probability will soon be carried into effect.

Another vessel, an American from Nantes, which has arrived at Plymouth, has brought with her a copy of Napoleon's last decree of twenty-fifth November, which, though dated so long ago, was not known to the Americans in Paris on the thirteenth inst. When it transpired, it produced a strong sensation among the subjects of the American states resident in France, who did not hesitate to assert that the decree was ante-dated for the purpose of entrapping their merchants, and confiscating the property of such of them as had proceeded from this country to France, subsequently to the twenty-fifth of November.

It was understood that this decree would be rigidly enforced in every country to which the French influence extends. The decree is dated at Milan, and its enactments confirm what we stated a few days ago, on the authority of the Hamburg Journals.

From the Norfolk Ledger.

### POLITICAL REFLECTIONS.

#### Addressed to the People of the United States.

THE restless and insatiable nature of ambition has been long and well known: if the whole world were subjugated to its will, it would again sigh for another world, over which it might extend its ravages and desolation. The bounds of continental Europe are obviously too narrow to satisfy the ambition of the present scourge of the human race; and had their been afforded to the people of these United States no particular grounds of apprehension, we ought nevertheless to have been long since on our guard against the dangers, that might too probably await us in succession. But in truth we have had ample admonition from the conduct of France, under every form of government that has prevailed in that country from the period of our political birth to the present time, of the incompatibility of her views with the peace and welfare, with the independence and self government of our country.

It was a maxim with the Romans, says Montesquieu, "When a state composed too formidable a body from its situation or union, never to fail to divide it." With an ambition equal to that of Rome, and with a perfect disposition to practice upon her political maxims, France was supposed to have omitted, through an oversight, to avail herself of the advantage suggested by the above maxim, at the period of the abdication of James the second of England. Had a great monarch, who "reigned in our time" (says Montesquieu) followed these maxims, when he saw a neighboring prince debilitated, he would have employed a stronger force in his support, and confined him to the island (Ireland) which continued faithful to him. By dividing the only power, that could have opposed his designs, he would have drawn infinite advantages even from the misfortunes of his ally.

With an unabated zeal to imitate the conduct of Rome, and with perfect recollection of the oversight above mentioned, France without doubt was on her guard not be guilty of a like omission in future. No sooner therefore has symptoms appeared of a quarrel arising between Britain and her colonies now these United States, than France, occupied herself in considering "the manner in which France and Spain" (the latter being even at that day under the care and protection of the former) "ought to regard the consequences of that quarrel."

For our knowledge on this subject we are indebted to the national convention of France themselves, who, upon the overthrow of royal power, having gained possession of the royal cabinet, and of various important papers contained therein, were pained from thence to give to the world a sight of the memoirs of Monsieur Turgot dated as early as April, 1776. Of this memoir notice is taken by the respectable historian of the life of Washington: The following sentiments however to be found in that memoir, are not contained in the extracts there made.

The first wishes of France are there stated to be, "That England should overcome the resistance of her colonies, and force them to submit to her yoke?—Because if the colonies were subjugated only by the rule

of all their resources, England would be enabled to make of such forces, as they might retain the courage and the desire of independence, and would compel England to employ part of her forces to prevent them from revolting anew."

Whilst such were represented as the foremost wishes of France, "an absolute separation of the mother-country from her colonies, was contemplated as an event, not only probable, but as there was not an absolute certainty of the establishment of the independence of the colonies, and as it was possible moreover, unless due means of prevention were used, that a connexion between England and her colonies might be established upon terms, short of the absolute subjugation of the latter, by the ruin of their resources, and even on such grounds as not to render it necessary for England to employ part of her forces to prevent them from revolting anew, it was laid down as an object of decided policy on the part of France, that a reconciliation, above all things, between England and America, was to be prevented, as being "the only event, that could threaten the two crowns of France & Spain with any sudden danger."

To guard against the possibility of that reconciliation, one of the first precautions proposed to be adopted by France was, "To endeavor to know every thing, that passed in the English colonies, avoiding however every thing, that might lead to a suspicion, that they had there any direct, and characteristic agent."—And secondly—"To facilitate to the colonies the means of proceeding, by the way of commerce, ammunition, and also the money, which they wanted; but on the part of France, without departing from neutrality, and without giving them direct succor."

Such were the speculations, views and designs of France, and such was the course of conduct, she had determined to prescribe to herself, in relation to a contest, in which our country was to bear a principal part, at a period when as yet we had not decided upon the course ultimately to be pursued by ourselves. This memoir, as before stated, bears date in April, 1776: The declaration of our independence was not made until the 4th of July following. The authenticity of this singular document being rendered incontrovertible by the authority under which it was published, it seems to deserve the attention of the American people equally with any disclosure which has hitherto come to light. It serves to unveil in a most satisfactory manner the real motives and views which actuated France in the conduct observed by her during our struggle for independence. Instead of magnanimously aiding an oppressed people, as has been publicly professed, we find her first wish was for our subjugation by the ruin of all our resources, in order that through our sides she might wound a power which she viewed as an enemy, because that power presented the principal obstacle in the way of her ambition. A contest was to be promoted and prolonged for the purpose of diminishing or destroying the strength of others, whilst France was recruiting her finances, her land and sea forces, and was gaining "time to regenerate all the branches of her power," to enable her to "pursue more successfully her plans of universal domination."

The Proprietor of the Alexandria Daily Advertiser, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred Subscribers and the List increasing.—To a Person of Industry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Controll render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if application be made soon.

### NOTICE.

THE subscribers to the Alexandria Advertiser, are respectfully informed that an election will take place at the academy Monday the 11th day of April next at 10 o'clock for thirteen trustees to serve one year from that day.

### IN COMMON COUNCIL.

ORDERED, That Andrew Jamieson, Guy Atkinson, and Dennis Ramsay, be appointed commissioners, to superintend an election of members to be held at the council chamber, on Monday the 14th day of the present month for the purpose of electing a member of the common council for the second ward, in the place of Cutbert Powell, elected Mayor.

Test, JAMES M. M'REA.

**NEW YORK.**  
Captain Gardner, who from Madeira and Terceira, arrived from off Madeira, informs us, that the governor general, most distressing famine in Lisbon. No Portuguese were allowed to leave the city, and were obliged to live for subsistence. But expected at Terceira on the 9th inst. from Lisbon, on the 10th inst. On the 11th inst. On the 12th inst. On the 13th inst. On the 14th inst. On the 15th inst. On the 16th inst. On the 17th inst. On the 18th inst. On the 19th inst. On the 20th inst. On the 21st inst. On the 22nd inst. On the 23rd inst. On the 24th inst. On the 25th inst. On the 26th inst. On the 27th inst. On the 28th inst. On the 29th inst. On the 30th inst. On the 31st inst. On the 1st inst. On the 2nd inst. On the 3rd inst. On the 4th inst. On the 5th inst. On the 6th inst. On the 7th inst. On the 8th inst. On the 9th inst. On the 10th inst. On the 11th inst. On the 12th inst. On the 13th inst. On the 14th inst. On the 15th inst. On the 16th inst. On the 17th inst. 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## NEW YORK, March 8.

Captain Gardner, who arrived yesterday from Madeira and Terceira, 37 days from the latter place, informs us that a few days previous to his leaving Terceira, a British ship arrived from off Madeira, with dispatches to the governor general, informing that a most distressing famine had commenced at Lisbon. No Portuguese of any description were allowed to leave the country, and great numbers were obliged to enter the French ships for subsistence. British troops were expected at Terceira.

March 9.

From St. Bartholomew's, a ship named the *Durkworth* arrived at 10 o'clock, with five sail of the *Rockeford* squadron, and a *Rockeford* squadron, which were seen on the 15th inst.

## PHILADELPHIA, March 7.

Arrived this morning, the brig *Amazoon*, Capt. Eds. 47 days from Falmouth, in ballast. Capt. Eds. has politely favored us with a set of the London Traveller, to the 13th of January, and Lloyd's Lists to the same date, from which we have at present only time to extract a few leading articles. Capt. Eds. informs that the British cruisers continued to carry to all American vessels bound to the continent; among this number was the *Montezuma* of this port, and bound to Amsterdam, sent to Goosens. The spring vessels in England, bound for America, would all sail without freight. They had not heard of the embargo though it will be perceived by an article below, that a non-intercourse act was confidently expected to proceed from this country, in retaliation of the British decrees.

Price Stocks Jan. 12 One o'clock. — Consols 100 — Reduced 63 1/2 On a loan, 2 1/2 per cent.

## NORFOLK, March 7.

Arrived schooner *Harmony*, Owens, from Alexandria bound to Charleston, put back in distress, very leaky, cargo flour and bread, will have to land the cargo.

Brig *Ann Elizabeth*, Webb, 15 days from St. Pierre (Martinique). Left about ten sail of American vessels, names not recollected. February 18, was boarded by an officer from an English armed brig and treated politely. Spoke, March 4, off Hatteras, an English armed brig from Kingston, Jam. bound to N. York—same day schooner *Antora*, Warren, from Martinique bound to Plymouth, Mass. With a brig under jury-masts standing for Cape Henry, which was then in sight.

Schooner *Ann Ballard*, Kaeffer, 18 days from Trinity, Martinique. Sailed in company with schooner *Rover*, Clark, of Plymouth. Left there brigs *Norfolk*, Marsden, of Charleston; *Nancy*, Adams, Boston; *Arrow*, Emery, Bridgetown; *John*, Bradley, Antigua; *Hermes*, Cheese, Newburyport. Schooner *Regulus*, Hunt, Newburyport; *Daniel*, Fowler, Salisbury.

Ship *Susan*, Hutton, 30 days from Liverpool. In Hampton roads bound to Baltimore, ship *Minerva*, Burtas, 60 days from Amsterdam.

Brig *Adeline*, Woodward, from Barbadoes bound to Alexandria.

## Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13.

Mr. Rose, we state it with confidence, will in a short time return to England. He will be accompanied by Mr. Foster, former secretary of legation; and Mr. Mansfield, who came out with Mr. Rose, will remain in that capacity with Mr. Erskine.

[Washington Fed.]

Mr. Gardiner continues to recover from his wound. He is past all danger, and it is expected he will, in a few days, be able to take his seat. We much regret the loss of his splendid talents for a single day.

[Aid.]

## [CIRCULAR.]

"Foreign Office, Jan. 3, 1808.

The undersigned, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, has received his majesty's commands to acquaint Mr. Erskine, that his majesty has judged it expedient to establish the most rigorous blockade of the ports of Carthage, Cadix, and St. Lucar, and of all the intermediate ports situated and lying between the said ports of Carthage and St. Lucar; and Mr. Pinkney is therefore requested to apprise the American consuls and merchants, residing in England, that the entrance of all the ports above mentioned are, and must be, considered as being in a state of blockade; and that, from this time, all the measures authorized by the law of nations, and the respective treaties between his majesty and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed,

with respect to the vessels attempting to violate the said blockade, after this notice.

"The undersigned requests Mr. Pinkney to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed)

"GEO. CANNING."

"Wm. Pinkney, Esq. &c. &c."

Extract of a letter from a respectable commercial house in Lisbon, to another in N. York, dated Dec. 17.

"We are authorised to assure you that the produce of the U. S. will be admitted into Portugal without a certificate of origin, and that no questions will be asked whether vessels bringing the same have or have not been into British ports, notwithstanding the late or any other decree to the contrary, and that your vessels will not meet with any future detention here.

Extract of a letter from a merchant at Antigua, to a gentleman in New York, dated February 3, 1808.

"As yet no material alteration has taken place in our markets, notwithstanding your embargo that was to starve us out. Flour & lumber are the only articles which have advanced, and, strange as it may appear, we continue to receive very liberal supplies from America. Vessels are dropping in daily, and we need not, I think, be under any apprehensions at present of starving. The Packet is momentarily expected. It is believed she will bring orders to detain all American vessels in English ports. At Barbadoes they have already embargoed them."

From the *Paradise Mercury* of Jan. 6.

His majesty's ship *Argo*, who arrived here on the twenty-third, after leaving Greece, touched at St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd islands, and obtained there a report which had only two days previous [about the third or fourth instant] reached that island, and which carries along with it a very plausible and probable appearance. The report at St. Jago stated that Admiral de Courcy, had fallen in with the *Rockeford* squadron after they had quitted their port, and having succeeded in bringing them to action, obtained a victory over them, which put in his possession six of their large ships, and one of smaller size, [most probably the former of the line, and the latter a frigate,] and that the remainder effected their retreat into port.

Previous to the *Argo's* arrival at St. Jago, some of the British men of war, and other vessels employed in the service of the ex-patriated family of Portugal, had touched there, and on the seventh instant the American ship *Swift* arrived here, fell in with the *London*, *Monarch* and *Marlborough*, British—and *Renard*, Portuguese, ships of the line, in lat. 2 30, s. long. 26, fourteen days from Lisbon, on their voyage to the Brazils, with some of the princes and nobles on board.

Captain Stover, of brig *Delaware*, arrived at Portland on Monday the twenty-second ult. in 39 days from St. Andro, Spain. Capt. S. informs, that he was induced to leave that place without waiting to take a full cargo on board, fearful that all American vessels would be stopped.

On the thirteenth of January, information was received by the American consul, that a brig belonging to Norfolk, and from thence bound to Bilbao, had been captured within four leagues of the port, by a French privateer, and carried into St. Antonio, for having spoken an English armed brig, which according to Bonaparte's proclamation is a sufficient reason for plundering and condemning American vessels.

On the same day, the French consul informed him, that the late decrees of the French emperor were tantamount to a declaration of war against the U. S. and advised him to hasten his departure.

Captain Stover was advised by the vice consul, as well as by his consigne, that in consequence of the alarming situation of the two countries (France and the United States) his business required the utmost expedition, in order to secure a passport from the place. These apprehensions were repeated the next day, in consequence of a letter from Mr. Erving, consul general at Madrid, to the vice consul at St. Andro, advising that it was necessary that all American vessels should depart immediately. His apprehensions for their safety was created by intelligence of an embargo on all American vessels at Bordeaux, but did not learn on what account. The U. S. consul at St. Andro, in a letter to captain Stover, confirmed the above.

About the first of January there was a general rejoicing at St. Andro, in consequence of the combined fleet of France and Russia having arrived at a French port in the straits.

It was reported, that 64,000 French troops were marching through Spain, for the westward, destined for Portugal, and that provisions were transporting from different parts of Spain, for the inhabitants of Portugal, who were in a starving condition, in consequence of the blockade of their ports by the English.

From the *ALBANY CRISIS.*

## O GRAB ME.

A short, but comprehensive compendium of Political Catechism.

Q. What is O GRAB ME?

A. The foolish act of a weak administration; a new box of Pandora, containing new plagues.

Q. To what can you liken these plagues?

A. To every thing which is evil.

Q. How is O grab me like sickness?

A. Because it weakens us.

Q. How is it like lameness?

A. Because we can't go.

Q. How is it like famine?

A. Because it starves us.

Q. How is it like pestilence?

A. Because it lays waste the nation.

Q. How is it like an earthquake?

A. Because it convulses the land to its centre.

Q. How is it like a deluge?

A. Because it sweeps all before it.

Q. How is it like a fire?

A. Because it consumes our substance.

Q. How is it like a whirlwind?

A. Because we can't tell certainly where it comes from, or where it is going to; it knocks down some, breaks others, and turns every thing topsy turvy.

Q. How is it like a blast?

A. Because it destroys our hopes.

Q. How is it like a drought?

A. Because it pinches all the streams, and drives us to melancholy and madness.

Q. How is it like a hail storm?

A. Because it was engendered at a distance, destroys the fruit of our labor, and rattles destruction about our ears.

Q. How is it like invasion?

A. Because it comes from a foreign, hostile nation.

Q. How is it like war?

A. Because it comprises all evils.

Q. How is it like poison?

A. Because it stops the circulation.

Q. How is it like lightning?

A. Because it strikes every creature with dread.

Q. How is it like madness?

A. Because you can't reason with it.

Q. How is it like broken bones?

A. Because it steps us from going at present, and will leave us crippled forever.

Q. How is it like hydrophobia?

A. Because it makes us dread the water & bark like the dog which bit us.

Q. How is it like gout asthenic?

A. Because it proceeds from debility.

Q. How is it like gout tonic?

A. It proceeds from surfeits.

Q. How is it like the small pox?

A. It produces a raging fever, and leaves deep and durable marks.

Q. How is it like the itch?

A. Because it sets us all to scratching.

Q. How is it like the measles?

A. Because it will leave the seed of dead disease in the system.

Q. How is it like blindness?

A. Because it walks to destruction.

Q. How is it like a dropsey?

A. It proceeds from debility in the system, some parts being incapable of performing their functions; the better juices are reduced to water, the body appears big but has no strength.

Q. How is it like a scurvy?

A. Because it loosens our teeth, and the system loses its action for want of tonics.

Q. How is it like a jaundice?

A. Because it discolors our countenance and renders us unfit for vigorous action.

Q. How is it like a plague?

A. Because it is catching, excludes our friends from us, and terminates in certain death.

Q. How is it like deafness?

A. Because it can't hear.

Q. How is it like a broken skull?

A. Because it destroys our reason.

Q. How is it like a cholera?

A. It proceeds from foul intestines.

Q. How is it like the gravel?

A. It stops the passage of the water, and we can't get rid of it.

Q. How is it like a leprosy?

A. It poisons the whole system, and appears brightest in spots.

Q. How is it like fits?

A. Because we mangle ourselves and our best friends, who happen to be nearest to us.

Q. How is it like lunacy?

A. Because it deprives us of reason, and substitutes whim whims, and throws us under the care of others.

Q. How is it like the palsy?

A. Because it leaves one hand dead, and that prevents the other half from acting.

Q. How is it like an ulcer?

A. Because it proceeds from rottenness in the system, is very offensive, and exposes to the imposition of quacks.

Q. How is it like a dysentery?

A. It is brought on by carelessness, mortifies the bowels and terminates in blood and death.

Q. How is it like hypochondria?

A. It substitutes whim for facts, fear for friends, cowardice for courage, meanness for magnanimity, weakness for strength, fraud for virtue, evil for good, banishes order and reason, and stocks the world with blue devils.

Q. How is it like corns?

A. Because it induces wags to tread on our toes to gain the sport of seeing us scowl,

well knowing we can't run to throw them.

Q. How is it like a cancer?

A. Because it proceeds from obstructed juices, and can't be cured but by cutting off.

Q. How is it like the king's evil?

A. Because it descended from an emperor and can't be cured but by hard strokes.

Q. How, as you first answered is it like every evil?

A. Because, like sin, it was engendered in an evil heap while plotting pieces of general destruction, and let loose to overwhelm the world.

Q. How is it like death?

A. Because it terminates the operations of all the functions of the system.

Q. How is it like the grave?

A. Because it covers such secrets, as, disclosed, would damn the world.

## ASSIZE OF BREAD.

Made of Superfine Burr Flour.

	CENTS.
The 8 pound loaf to be sold for	28
4 pound loaf	14
2 pound loaf	7
1 pound loaf	3 1/2

JOHN LONGDEN,

Clerk of the Market.

March 12.

## SALT, &c.

TURK'S Island, St. Ubes, Ground Allum, & Liverpool fine, SALT. SUGAR in lbs. and barrels. COFFEE, by tierce or bag. Imperial and Young Mysan, TEA. N. E. RUM, in barrels. WHISKEY, in do. FISH in barrels, &c. &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

A. LINDO.

N. B. Family FLOUR as usual.

March 12.

Sawt.

## Fifty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber, on Thursday night last,

A NEGRO MAN, named ANTHONY, (commonly called TONEY)—He is about 38 years of age, 6 feet high, a likely well looking fellow, formerly a stevedore in Alexandria, his cloaths not known.—Whoever secures him in any jail in Virginia, or the district of Columbia, shall receive a reward of Thirty Dollars, if out of the state of Virginia, or the district of Columbia—FIFTY DOLLARS and all reasonable expenses will be paid if brought home.

William H. Tebbis,

Dumfries, March 12.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are forewarned to harbor or carry him off at their peril.

## FIFTY HOGSHEADS

Choice Jamaica Spirits,

FOR SALE BY

Gallett and Fisk.

January 11.

## Potomac Bank Stock.

CASH given for a few Shares.

William Rhodes,

March 11.

## PUBLIC SALE.

On Tuesday next will be sold at the Vendue Store.

A likely Young Negro Girl about 15 years of age.

P. G. Marsteller.

March 10.

## FOR SALE.

A GROUND Rent of 15l. per annum on Prince-street. Do. of 20l. on King-street. Do. of 8l. on Water-street. One share in the Theatre.

WANTED,

A few shares of the Bank of Potomac.

Wm. Groverman.

Broker

March 10.

## NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the estate of James Lawson, on account of purchases made at Occaquon, under a decree of the federal court, are hereby informed that their bonds are in possession of the subscriber and that he is authorized to receive payments.

Thomas Swann.

February 13.

2nd 47

Proprietor of the *Daily Advertiser*, will be established on terms—there are now hundred Subscribers increasing.—To a dustry and Talents ng a Newspaper, a desirable Situation beyond his der it necessary to will therefore be bargain if application.

## NOTICE.

As to the Alexandria *Daily Advertiser*, is respectfully informed that the place at the academy of April next will be trustees to serve.

## COMMON COUNCIL.

3d MARCH, 1807. Andrew Jamieson, Guy his Ramany, be appointed superintending an election of chamber, on Monday the present month, for the member of the common ward, in the place of the late Mayor.

ED M. MORE.



## Madame Du Cherray.

A FRENCH LADY, lately arrived from Moscow, where she has for several years been at the head of one of the best academies in that city, under the immediate protection of his majesty Alexander the first, emperor of all the Russians, and under the superintendence of that government—has the honor to inform the citizens of Alexandria and the public in general, that she has rented the house now occupied by Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Wiley, in George-Town, where she intends immediately after the Easter holidays to open her Academy for the reception of Boarders, Half Boarders and Day Scholars.—In her Academy will be taught French and English grammatically, History, Geography, Mythology, Writing, Arithmetic, Embroidery, and all sorts of Needle-work, which form a part of a young lady's education. The English will be taught by an English lady, recommended to her by the President of St. Mary's College, Baltimore. Drawing, Music & Dancing, will also be taught, but will form a particular charge.

Madame du Cherray invites a kind and generous public to grant her a confidence, to the deservings of which all her efforts will tend. She has been fortunate enough to succeed in Russia, as she can prove by a certificate granted her by the university of Moscow, translated into English, certified and verified by Mr. Harris, the American envoy in St. Petersburg. All her endeavors will tend to deserve the esteem and benevolence of those who may trust her with the education of their young ladies, and hopes that those endeavors will not prove fruitless.

March 5.

law 5<sup>th</sup>

## Dying for Living.

### SAMUEL CLARK, WOOL, COTTON, AND SILK DYER AND FINISHER.

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Alexandria,

THAT he has commenced the above business in St. Asaph street, opposite Squire Faw's office.—He will dye all kinds of goods of wool, cotton and silk, to any color or pattern, and finish them in the neatest manner—also gentlemen's cloaths scowered and dyed, faded silks re-dyed and dressed to look as well as new, muslins dyed and glazed, silk shawls, silk, cotton and woollen stockings, &c. Homespun cotton or woollen dyed blue, or any other color required, on reasonable terms—also carpets scowered without injuring the colors.—He hopes from his knowledge of the business to merit public favor.

February 29.

co 2<sup>nd</sup>

## GREAT BARGAIN.

INTENDING to remove to the state of Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to dispose of the following valuable and increasing property upon few terms, which property I inherited from my ancestors, who have had a legal title to the same for upwards of one hundred years.

One tract well known by the name of *Ammonon*, being on the Potomac river between Alexandria and George Town, and nearly opposite the city of Washington, beautifully situated, containing about Four Hundred acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for three hundred and sixty dollars per annum with other stipulations contained in the said lease.

One other tract contiguous to the first, leased to William Fraser for forty dollars per annum, containing about sixty acres.

One other tract containing ten acres of bottom land, adjoining the Four Mile Mill tract.

One other tract contiguous to the Abington estate, and within two and a half miles of George-Town, containing 725 acres. The greatest part of this land is heavily covered with red and white Oak.

A. L. S. O.

Three thousand acres on the Scioto River, in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle George D. Alexander, being one moiety of the land he was entitled to for his military services during the revolutionary war. All the title papers with the wills under which I am entitled to the above property, are in the hands of BALDWIN DARR, Esq. to whom application will please to be made for terms &c. he being legally authorised to contract and dispose of all the above valuable property, for which good and satisfactory titles will be given.

Walter S. Alexander.

August 13.

co 1<sup>st</sup>

WHEREAS Joseph Deane and Zachariah Gardner, have set up a claim by a deed of trust or other conveyance made to them by Daniel M. Carty, for a part of the Mount Air tract of Land in our possession.—This is to caution all persons from purchasing, as the said Daniel M. Carty could have no title in any part of the Land until a general division of the estate of the late Daniel M. Carty takes place.

Sarah M. Carty,  
John W. Bronaugh.

March 8

ditto

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the estate of Col. Thomas Blackburn, deceased, respectfully requests those who have claims against the estate, to lodge them properly authenticated, in the hands of Robert I. Taylor, of Alexandria, or John H. Peyton, of Dumfries, attorney at law, who will forward them immediately to the subscriber.

Those persons indebted to the deceased, will please make payment to either the above mentioned gentlemen, or

T. Blackburn.

Rippon Lodge, Jan. 8.

co 1<sup>st</sup>

## THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON and VEITCH, to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following

## REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling House with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russell, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 55 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvements attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to William Tate, Esq. of that place, or to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 195 acres, in Frederick county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to Judge Holmes. For particulars apply to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.

One other tract of 408 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 300 acres in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glad Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract named *Fertility*, of 263 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

JONAH THOMPSON,  
RICHARD VEITCH

ALMANACS for 1808.

Just published and for sale, by

Colton and Stewart.

## FOR SALE.

### Spanish HIDES,

White and brown clayed SUGARS in bags,  
Muscavado SUGARS in hds. & bls.  
Green COFFEE in bags,  
Madeira WINE,  
London particular market do. in pipes,  
half pipes and qr. casks.  
Catalonia do. in qr. casks  
Castile SOAP in boxes,  
Best Spanish SEGARS,  
A few tons of LOGWOOD.

Nath. Wattles, & Co

Feb. 25.

law 3<sup>rd</sup>.

## JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX-STREETS,  
HAS RECEIVED,

6000 lb. Goshen Cheese of quality,

1 1/2 ton assorted Patent Shot,

50 half chests & boxes

Imperial,

Young Hyson, & } TEAS,

Hyson-skin,

5 pipes choice Cognac Brandy,

40 bls. Rye Whiskey,

15 cases old Medoc Claret superior

quality,

70 lb. Nutmegs,

50 dozen London Mustard,

5 casks London refined Salt-petre,

15 casks chewing Tobacco small twist

30 boxes Soap,

25 do. mould and dipp'd Candles,

45 kegs yellow ground Ginger,

50 boxes Havana Segars,

5 cwt. Zante Currants,

Raisins in boxes and casks,

Pearl and hulled Barley

A small quantity basket salt.

Which with a very general assortment of

Wines, Liquors and Groceries, he will sell

low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

Nov 15

## FOR SALE,

Or to be RENTED for one or more years;

THE whole of the REAL ESTATE belonging to Pressley Carr Lane, lying in and adjacent to the town of Centerville, in Fairfax county.

This property consists of the well known TAVERN now occupied by Mr. Adam Mitchell.

The STORE HOUSE now in the occupancy of Mr. Daniel Harrington—and from eight hundred to a thousand acres of good FARMING LAND, at present in the possession of Mr. Carr W. Lane, and Mr. Walter Locker, which will be disposed of in separate tracts or entire.

It is presumed that any person disposed to buy or rent any of the above property will first view the same and judge for themselves—a further description is therefore unnecessary.

Mr. Lane would take a small proportion in Negroes.

Harrison Fitzhugh.

Fairfax County Oct. 23.

law

## Land for Sale at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Sale at a credit of 12 and 3 years, on Tuesday 22d day of March next, upon the premises, the following tract of LAND; to wit

One Tract containing 374 acres, lying in Fairfax county upon the Ox road, adjoining the lands of Edward Washington and about 2 1/2 miles from the town of Occoquan. This Tract is all in wood, lies level and is well watered, and at least one half is valuable meadow land.

ALSO,

An undivided moiety of a tract in the county of Prince William, containing 150 acres, whereon George Mills now lives, immediately upon the river and 2 miles above the town of Occoquan, will be sold the following day being the 28d day of March.

ALSO,

One other tract on the following day, being the 24th day of March,

Containing about 200 acres.—This land is under cultivation, lies well, is well watered and is under rent from year to year, at 1500 wt. tobacco per year. It lies adjoining the Lands of Wm. Grant in Prince William county, in a good neighbourhood, about 18 miles from the town of Occoquan, and 15 from Dumfries. The purchaser cannot have possession of this tract before the 1st of Jan. 1809.

ALSO,

Will be sold the following day on the premises, being the 25th day of March,

One other Tract of Land containing 200 acres, immediately at Bland's ford upon Occoquan river, and 1 1/2 miles above the town of Occoquan, this land is well improved has good buildings calculated for a tavern, store and distillery, with convenient out-houses.

Indisputable titles will be given the purchaser, to each of these tracts, on the first payment being made, the purchaser giving a trust deed on all the premises to secure the payment of the other two thirds.

N. Ellicott.

Occoquan Feb. 10. [15]

ditto

## Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX-STREETS,

ALEXANDRIA,

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LI-

QUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA

Port

Sherry

Lisbon

Malaga

Teneriffe &

Corsica

WINE.

Old St. Estephe Medoc, late, in ca-

one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontino

Ditto do. best wine

Jamaica and West-India rum, in b-

New-England do. in b-

Cognac, Bourdeaux and Napa

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogheads Havana honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson-Skin and

Souchong

TEAS

of good quality

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Bal-

timore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's sn-

in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapese do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pines-

to; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Ca-

cane pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley;

London and Philadelphia mustard; brack-

salt; starch; fig blue; fustic indigo; Geo-

gia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; mad-

der; coppers; alum; brimstone; chalk;

pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine;

traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns;

gin cases; patent shot; brandy wine gun-

der; Harvey's gunpowder; [the only real Br-

ish battle powder] from F to treble seale;

chewing tobacco; best Havana segars.

Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled al-

monds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one

dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and

cloves, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good alum salt suitable

for the fishery, &c. &c.

## JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in

addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in

the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-

lities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

TEAS,

particularly select-

ed for

family use.

Best Grain Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira,

Busellos,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Cognac and Port

WINE &

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pines-

to; pepper, and black pepper, race and

ginger, basket salt for table use, pea-

rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould,

spinnage cotton, patent shot all ex-

traneous, and country made gin,

and smoking tobacco, very

low.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's pipes

in boxes.